Keyes, with another of Tyler's brigades, also crossed the stream, but, under Tyler's immediate direction, after a feeble attack on the enemy near the Robinson House, " marched down Young's Branch, out of sight of the enemy, and took no further part in the engagement."[1] The brigade of Howard, of Heiuteelman's division, was, at this time, 2 P.M., still in rear; Schenck's brigade of Tyler's division, was waiting until the *abatis* on the turnpike just behind the stone bridge should be removed, when it was to cross the bridge and join the rest of the army.[2] Burnside, for some unaccountable reason,[3] had been allowed by McDowell to withdraw his brigade under the plea that his men were fatigued and needed rest and an opportunity to replenish their cartridge-boxes; and this brigade, which was a good one, took no further part in the battle.

"With four brigades of infantry, therefore, those of Porter, Franklin, Willcox and Sherman, one company of regular cavalry and two batteries of regular artillery, McDowell essayed to carry the Henry House hill. He had under his immediate control probably not much more than 9000 men, making allowance for casualties and stragglers.[4] Beauregard,

[1] i B. & L., 188. Fry, who was McDowell's adjutant-general on this day, says that ** McDowell did not know where it [Keyes's

brigade] was." See Tyler's testimony j 2 C.W., 201. See also, Warder & Catlett, 24-26.

[2] This, however, Schenck did not succeed in doing.

[3] r B. & U, 187.

[4] Fry says (i B. & L., 194) that McDowell crossed the river with 18,572 officers and men. lie had under his eye at this time four only out of the seven brigades of which this force was composed, and these had become diminished by fatigue and exposure as well as by the enemy's (ire. *Cf.* Heint/.dman's Indorsement, 2 W. R., 410.